



Columbia College
in the City of New York

PART V

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION

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GENERAL STATEMENT

Purposes of the School

The School of Political Science was opened on Monday, the fourth day of October, 1880.

The faculty aims to give a complete general view of all the subjects of public polity, both internal and external, from the threefold point of view of history, law, and philosophy. The prime aim is therefore the development of all the branches of the political sciences. The secondary and practical objects are :

a To fit young men for all the political branches of the public service.

b To give an adequate economic and legal training to those who intend to make journalism their profession.

c To supplement, by courses in public law and comparative jurisprudence, the instruction in private municipal law offered by the Faculty of Law.

d To educate teachers of political science.

To these ends courses of study are offered of sufficient duration to enable the student not only to attend the lectures and recitations with the professors, but also to consult the most approved treatises upon the political sciences and to study the sources of the same.

Young men who wish to obtain positions in the United States Civil Service—especially in those positions in the Department of State for which special examinations are held—will find it advantageous to follow many of the courses under the Faculty of Political Science. Some of the subjects upon which applicants for these positions are examined are treated very fully in the curriculum of the school. Thus, extended courses of lectures are given on political geography and history, diplomatic history and international law, government, and administration.

Full opportunity is given in the School of Arts for the study

of the principal modern languages, and all the courses in that school are open to the students of the School of Political Science.

Admission

Any person may attend any or all of the courses under the Faculty of Political Science by matriculating in the president's office and by registering with the Faculty of Political Science.

Students proposing to study under this faculty are desired to present themselves for registration on the Wednesday next before the first Monday in October.

Candidates for a Degree

Candidates for a degree who desire to take all or a part of their studies under the direction of this faculty, must have successfully pursued a course of undergraduate study in the School of Arts of Columbia College, or in some other college maintaining an equivalent course of study, to the close of the junior year. Every such case of equivalence shall be considered on its own merits.

Candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts must satisfactorily complete a selection of courses of study amounting to fifteen hours per week. Such selection may be made from designated courses offered by the University Faculties of Political Science, Law, Philosophy, Pure Science, Mines, or Medicine. University and professional studies are thus accepted for the bachelor's degree. Law students, for example, may thus take their bachelor's degree and so shorten by one year the time which otherwise would be necessary for the attainment of degrees in both arts and law. For the higher degrees, see *post*, pp. 23-29.

Matriculation and Tuition Fees

Matriculation fee—A fee of five dollars is required for matriculation at the beginning of each academic year.

Tuition fee—The annual tuition fee of each student taking the full course is one hundred and fifty dollars, payable in two equal instalments of seventy-five dollars each, the first at matriculation, and the second on the first Monday of February of each year. For single courses of lectures the fee regulates itself

according to the number of lectures per week ; during the first year the annual fee for a one-hour course being ten dollars ; for a two-hour course, twenty dollars ; for a three-hour course, thirty dollars ; for a four-hour course, forty dollars ; and during the second and third years, the annual fee for a two-hour course, thirty ; for a three-hour course, forty-five ; for a five-hour course, seventy-five ; for a six-hour course, ninety dollars. In every case the fee covers the specified number of hours throughout the year—no student being received for a less period than one year. Such fees, when not more than one hundred dollars, are payable in advance ; otherwise, in half-yearly instalments at the same time as regular fees.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Lectures for Year 1893-4

Group 1—History and Political Philosophy

SUBJECT A—EUROPEAN HISTORY

The student is supposed to be familiar with the outlines of European history, ancient and modern. Students who are not thus prepared are recommended to take the undergraduate courses in mediæval and modern history. The courses of historical lectures are as follows :

I *General political and constitutional history of Europe*, comprehending in detail : a view of the political civilization of imperial Rome ; the history of the development of the government of the Christian church into the form of papal monarchy ; the overthrow of the Roman imperial system and the establishment of German kingdoms throughout middle, western, and southern Europe ; the character and constitution of these kingdoms ; the conversion of the Germans to the Christian church, and the relations which the Christian church assumed towards the Germanic states ; consolidation of the German kingdoms into the European empire of Charlemagne ; character and constitution of the Carolingian state ; its disruption through the development of the feudal system and the independent hierarchic church, and division

into the kingdoms of Germany, France, and Italy ; character and history of the feudal system as a state form ; re-establishment of the imperial authority by the re-connection of Germany with Italy ; conflict of the middle ages between church and state ; the political disorganization and papal despotism resulting from the same ; the development of the absolute monarchy and the reformation ; the limitation of absolute kingly power and the development of constitutionalism ; and lastly, the realization of the constitutional idea of the nineteenth century.—Four hours a week, first session : Prof. Osgood.

2 *The political and constitutional history of England*—The object of this course of lectures is to trace the growth of the English constitution from the earliest to the present times, dwelling upon foreign relations during periods when they had an important influence. Particular attention is paid to the administrative system developed by the Norman monarchs, and to the struggle of the thirteenth century, which culminated in the legislative work of Edward I. The political results of the reformation are described. Under the Stuarts, the conflict between the crown and parliament, which had been interrupted at the close of the fourteenth century, was resumed, owing chiefly to the rise of Puritanism. The House of Commons now leads the opposition. The history of the struggle between the two is detailed till the most important questions in dispute were settled by the events of 1688-89. The development of parliamentary government under the aristocratic *régime* is then outlined. About the beginning of this century, and largely in consequence of the industrial revolution, the democratizing of the constitution began. The account given of the development of this tendency closes with the Reform Bill of 1832. The work of the first session will close at 1640. The history subsequent to that date will be treated during the second session.—Two hours a week : Prof. Osgood.

3 *The relations of England and Ireland*—In a general way, the Irish question has been the question of imposing upon the last and most persistent remnant of the old Celtic race the Teutonic ideas and institutions that have been developed in England. Three phases of the process are clearly distinguishable in history—the political, the religious, and the economic. It is designed in the lectures to follow out in some detail the modifi-

cations in the relations of the two islands affected by the varying prominence of these different phases. The long struggle for English political supremacy over all Ireland, from the twelfth to the seventeenth century, the religious wars, and the ruthless suppression of the Catholic population during the two succeeding centuries, and the origin and development of the land question out of the circumstances of both these periods, are described with special reference to their influence on the modern state of Irish affairs. Incidentally to these leading topics, the questions of governmental organization that have been prominent from time to time since the conquest are discussed, and the history of the Irish parliament is followed out in such a way as to illustrate the nature and importance of the agitation for home rule.—One hour a week, first session : Prof. Dunning.

4 *History of France since 1830*—The object of the course is to trace the development of free government in France since the fall of the elder branch of the Bourbon dynasty to our own day. First the Revolution of 1830 will be described together with the distribution of parties at the time of the establishment of the July government. The conditions of this government will be followed through its history till its fall under the attacks of a growing and aggressive democracy and the establishment of universal suffrage in 1848. This will be followed by the history of the Second Republic, with its socialistic insurrections, the revival of Napoleonic worship, the struggle of the old parties for the re-establishment of their authority, and the final victory of the Imperial idea in the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851. The history of the Second Empire is the history of the perversion of universal suffrage. Autocratic government fails to commend itself to the people ; concession after concession has to be made to a more liberal spirit, but in appearance more than in reality. The failure of the imperial system is at last shown in the disasters of the Franco-German war. The growth of the republican constitution under the presidencies of Thiers and Macmahon will then be traced, and finally the struggle of the republican party after its victory to destroy through new educational and eleemosynary laws the political power of the Catholic Church. The narrative will be brought down to the adoption by Pope Leo XIII. of a policy of reconciliation with the French Republic.—One hour a week : Prof. Cohn.

5 *History of European law*—See *post* p. 14.—Two hours a week : Prof. Munroe Smith.

6 *History of Diplomacy*—See *post* p. 12.—Two hours a week, first session : Prof. Moore.

7 *Historical and political geography*—The purpose of this course is to give a description of the physical geography of Europe, to point out the various sections into which it is naturally divided, to trace the territorial growth of modern European states, and to describe the geographical and ethnic conditions of the present states of the European continent. (1894-95.)—One hour a week : Prof. Goodnow.

SUBJECT B—AMERICAN HISTORY

1 *Political and constitutional history of the United States*—This course of lectures covers the history of the colonies and of the revolutionary war ; the formation and dissolution of the confederate constitution of 1787, and its application down to the civil war ; the changes wrought in the constitution by the civil war, and the resulting transformation of the public law of the United States.—Four hours a week, second session : Prof. Burgess.

2 *Political history of the colonies and of the American revolution*—This course begins with the history of the settlement of the colonies on the North American continent. Their legal and political relations with the mother countries, viz., England, France, the Netherlands, and Sweden, will be discussed. The growth of political institutions and ideas within the colonies will be traced. Special attention will also be paid to the development of the English system of imperial administration and to the conflicts which arose between the royal officials and the local authorities. The passage of the Navigation Acts, the efforts of the home government to enforce them, and its attempts to consolidate the government of the colonies will be viewed as far as possible in connection with the great struggle which England was carrying on first with the Dutch and then with the French for commercial supremacy. But progress toward independence and toward the establishment of a democratic type of society in America was not hindered by these measures. Therefore when, after the triumphs of the Seven Years' War, the British government adopted a truly imperial policy, it met with resistance. The

history of that struggle will be traced till it resulted in war. Then the foreign relations of both the contending parties, as well as the resulting domestic changes in the United States, will be described, till the conflict ended with the acknowledgment of American independence, 1783.—Four hours a week, second session : Prof. Osgood.

3 *The United States during civil war and reconstruction*—The object of this course is to describe the constitutional principles which came into play during the period from 1860 to 1877. Among the topics discussed in more or less detail are : The principles of the appeal to arms ; the nature and scope of the “ war power ” ; the status of the negro as affected by the war ; the various theories of reconstruction ; the adoption of the last three amendments to the constitution ; the actual process of reconstruction ; the so-called “ force legislation ” ; and the circumstances attending the final cessation of national interference in the Southern States.—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Dunning.

4 *History of American Diplomacy*—See *post* p. 12. Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Moore.

5 *Political history of the State of New York*—The purpose of this course is to give a knowledge of the constitutional development and political history of the State of New York, beginning with the foundation of the colony by the Dutch and extending to the present time. It gives a brief account of the condition of the colony of New York, and the constitution of its government ; then of the constitution made in 1777, and of each of the constitutions of 1821 and 1846, the amendments of 1875, together with the conventions in which each of these constitutions was made ; also the history of political parties in the State of New York, showing their particular relation to these constitutions, and showing finally the methods of procedure of those parties, and the influence exercised by them upon the legislation and procedure, or “ practical politics,” of other States and of the great national political parties.—Two hours a week, second session : Mr. Whitridge.

6 *Charter and political history of New York City*—This course treats of the relations of the city to the state, showing the growth of municipal independence. The early charters conferred but few rights on the city, the selection of the most important

city officials being made at Albany. Tammany Hall has been the most important and powerful party organization. A brief history of the Tammany organization, its rulers, and its method of nominating public officers, will be given. The "Tweed Ring" and the efforts of purifying city politics since its downfall will be described, including the reform charter of 1873, the amendments of 1884, the report of the Tilden Committee in 1875, and of the Roosevelt and Gibbs investigating committees.—Two hours a week, first session : Dr. Bernheim.

SUBJECT C—POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

I *General history of political theories*—Every people known to history has possessed some form, however vague and primitive, of political government. Every people which has attained a degree of enlightenment above the very lowest has been permeated by some ideas, more or less systematic, as to the origin, nature, and limitations of governmental authority. It is the purpose of this course to trace historically the development of these ideas, from the primitive notions of primitive people to the complex and elaborate philosophical theories that have characterized the ages of highest intellectual refinement.

Book I., after a short survey of the theocratic system of the Brahmans, treats mainly of the political philosophy of Greece and Rome, with especial attention to the profound speculations of Plato and Aristotle.

Book II. discusses the political doctrines of early Christianity and the Christian church, with the controversy of Papacy and Empire, and the elaborate systems of St. Thomas Aquinas and his adversaries.

Book III. treats of that age of renaissance and reformation in which Machiavelli and Bodin, Suarez and Bellarmino, Luther and Calvin worked out their various solutions of the great problem, how to reconcile the conflicting doctrines of theology, ethics, and politics.

Book IV. covers the period during which the theories were worked out which found realization in the English and French revolutions. Here are examined the doctrine of natural law, as developed by Grotius and Puffendorf, the doctrine of divine right of kings with its corollary of passive obedience,

as in Filmer and Bossuet, the theory of the constitutionalists, Locke and Montesquieu, and the idea of social contract, made most famous by Rousseau.

Book V. traces the various currents of thought since Rousseau : the idealism of Kant, Fichte, and Hegel, the reactionary philosophy which sought to overcome the tendencies of the revolution, the historical school of Burke and Savigny and the English individualists like Bentham, Mill, and Spencer.

—Three hours a week : Prof. Dunning.

2 American Political Philosophy—As the first nation to realize in practice many of the principles that characterize the modern state, the United States offers special opportunities for research to the student of political philosophy. In this course a twofold line of discussion is followed : First, by a study of the various documents of the revolutionary era, the Declaration of Independence, the constitutions, national and commonwealth, and other state papers, the dominant ideas of the people are derived from their official records. Second, the writings of the leading statesmen, like Hamilton, Jefferson, Calhoun, and Webster, as well as the more systematic and philosophical works of Lieber, Mulford, Brownson, Jameson, and others, are analyzed and subjected to critical comment.—One hour a week : Prof. Dunning.

Group II—Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

SUBJECT A—CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

1 Comparative constitutional law of the principal European states and of the United States; comprehending a comparison of the provisions of the constitutions of England, United States, France, and Germany, the interpretation of the same by the legislative enactments and judicial decisions of the states, and the generalization from them of the fundamental principles of public law, common to them all.—Three hours a week, December to March : Prof. Burgess.

2 Comparative constitutional law of the several commonwealths of the American Union—In this course of lectures comparison is made in the same manner of the constitutions of the forty-four commonwealths of the Union.—One hour a week, second session : Dr. Bernheim.

SUBJECT B—INTERNATIONAL LAW

1 *International law*—This course treats of the general principles of international law, as it has been developed by positive agreement, in the form of treaties and conventions, and by common usage, as shown in legislation, in the decisions of international tribunals and of municipal courts, and in the conduct of nations. The rules thus discovered are discussed in the light of the principles of reason and justice as scientifically presented by writers on international law, and an effort is made to trace the systematic establishment of the rules which govern intercourse among nations at the present day.—Two hours a week : Prof. Moore.

2 *History of diplomacy*—The object of this course is to exhibit the evolution of the relations between independent states and the manner in which those relations are conducted. The history of the diplomatic system of Europe is traced from its beginnings to the present time, and an exposition is given of the religious, dynastic, territorial, and commercial struggles of which that system is the result. The first part of the course relates to the development of the European concert prior to the Peace of Westphalia. This is followed by an examination of the most important of the general European treaties, beginning with those concluded at the Congress of Westphalia in 1648, and ending with the Treaty of Berlin of 1878.—Two hours a week, first session : Prof. Moore.

3 *History of American diplomacy*—In the study of American diplomacy special attention will be given to the history and method of the diplomacy of the United States. The course will comprehend (1) the diplomacy of the Revolution ; (2) the period from the Treaty of Peace of 1783 to the termination of the war of 1812 ; (3) from the termination of that war to the civil war ; (4) from the outbreak of the latter war to the present time.—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Moore.

SUBJECT C—CRIMINAL LAW

1 *Criminal law, including the conflict of penal laws and extradition*—This course embraces (1) the general principles of criminal law, defining the relation of the individual to the state, as regards the maintenance of public order ; (2) the conflict of penal laws, and the punishment of extra-territorial crime ; (3) extradition, including (a) the delivery up of fugitives from justice as

between nations, and (b) the delivery of such fugitives as between the states of the American Union, or Interstate Rendition.—Two hours a week : Prof. Moore.

SUBJECT D—ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

I *Comparative administrative law of the United States and the principal European states*—The purpose of this course is to present the general principles of the administrative law of the United States, both national and commonwealth, and to compare them with the law of England, France, and Germany. The following list of topics will give a general idea of the particular subjects discussed : The principle of the separation or distribution of powers ; the executive power ; administrative councils ; heads of departments, their tenure of office, their powers and duties ; local (including municipal) government ; officers, their appointment or election, their duties, their rights, removal from office ; the administration in action ; the control over the administration possessed by the higher administrative officers, the courts, and the legislature. Special attention will here be paid to the writs of *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, *habeas corpus*, and prohibition, and their statutory substitutes, by means of which the courts exercise their control over the administration. The new courts will also be examined, which have been established in France and Germany during this century, and to which the name of administrative courts has been given.—Two hours a week : Prof. Goodnow.

2 *The law of municipal corporations*—This course treats of the development of the American municipal corporation and the differences between it and the modern English municipal corporation ; the creation of municipal corporations ; the control over American municipal corporations possessed by the commonwealth legislature, and its constitutional limitations both national and commonwealth ; the dissolution of municipal corporations, and its effect ; the organization of municipal corporations together with a detailed discussion of their powers and liabilities both as governmental agencies and as corporate bodies, subjects of private law.—Two hours a week, first session : Prof. Goodnow.

3 *The law of taxation*—The subjects treated in this course are : The nature of taxes and the taxing power ; the limitations

placed by the constitutions, both national and commonwealth, upon the taxing power ; the construction of tax proceedings ; the rules of law relative to the particular taxes, both national and commonwealth, levied in the United States ; the methods of assessment and collection ; the remedies open to the individual against arbitrary, unjust, and illegal taxation ; and the law of assessments for local improvements of property specially benefited.—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Goodnow.

SUBJECT E—ROMAN LAW AND COMPARATIVE JURISPRUDENCE

1 *Institutes of Roman law*—This course sets forth the leading principles of the classical and Justinian law.—Two hours a week (1894-95) : Prof. Munroe Smith.

2 *History of European law*—Book I. *Primitive law*. The following topics are discussed from the comparative standpoint : evolution of the primitive state ; the sanction of law, the redress of wrongs in primitive society, and the evolution of criminal and civil jurisdiction and procedure ; early family and property law.—Book II. *Roman law* : Chapter I. *The national system*. (Royal and republican period.) The struggle between the orders and the development of a common law (XII. Tables). The leading principles and juristic technique of the national system (*jus civile*). Chapter II. *The development of the universal system*. (*Fus gentium*. *The later republican period*.) The conquest of the entire civilized world, and the social, economic, and legal changes produced by the conquest. Reform of criminal law and procedure. The development of a universal commercial law by means of the prætorian edicts. The prætorian formulæ of action. Chapter III. *The imperial period*. The organization and development of the empire. Criminal and civil procedure *extra ordinem*. The classical jurisprudence. Codification of the law by Justinian.—Book III. *Mediæval law*. Chapter I. *Roman law*. Survival of the Roman law (1) in the Byzantine empire ; (2) in the new German kingdoms, as personal law of the conquered Romans ; (3) in the Christian church. Establishment and extent of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction ; the development and the codification of the canon law ; influence exercised by this law upon the subsequent development of Europe. Chapter II. *German law*. Character of early German law ; the reforms of Charles the Great ; maintenance of

Carolingian institutions in Normandy, and further development of these institutions in Norman England ; general disappearance of the Carolingian institutions on the continent, and arrest of the legal development. Chapter III. *Renascence and reception of the Justinian law*. Revival of the study of the Justinian or civil law in Italy ; influx of foreign students. The theory of *imperium continuum*. Reception of the Justinian law in the German empire ; partial reception in France and Spain ; failure of the Roman law to gain footing in England. Influence of the Roman law in other countries : the "scientific" as distinguished from the "practical" reception. Book IV. *Modern law*. The reaction against the Roman law (1) among the people ; (2) among the jurists ; (3) in modern legislation. The great national codes of the 18th and 19th centuries. Relation of these codes to the Roman and German law.—Two hours a week : Prof. Munroe Smith.

3 *Systematic jurisprudence*—This course of lectures presents succinctly the leading principles of modern private law. The order of treatment is as follows : Book I. Law in general, conception, establishment and extinction, interpretation and application. Book II. Private legal relations in general ; nature of private rights ; holders of rights (physical and juristic persons) ; establishment, modification, and extinction of rights (legal acts, illegal acts, or torts, operation of time) ; enforcement of rights. Book III. Legal relations concerning things. Book IV. Legal relations arising from executory contracts. Book V. Family relations and guardianship. Book VI. Relations *mortis causa* (inheritance).—Two hours a week : Prof. Munroe Smith.

4 *Conflict of private law*—In this course the theories of the foreign authorities and the practice of the foreign courts in the so-called conflicts of private law are compared with the solution given to these questions by our own courts.—One hour a week : Prof. Munroe Smith.

Group III—Political Economy and Social Science

SUBJECT A—POLITICAL ECONOMY AND FINANCE

It is presumed that students possess a knowledge of the general principles of political economy as laid down in the ordinary manuals by Walker or Mill, before entering the school. Students

who are not thus prepared are recommended to take the undergraduate course on the elements of political economy.

The courses of lectures are as follows :

I *Historical and practical political economy*—This course is intended to give the student a knowledge of the economic development of the world, in order that he may understand present economic institutions and solve present economic problems. The principal topics are : Introduction, concerning the study of political economy and its relation to political science ; general sketch of the economic development of the world ; the institutions of private property, bequest, and inheritance, and the principle of personal liberty as affecting the economic condition of the world ; the problems of production, such as land tenure, population, capital, different forms of productive enterprise, statistics of production, particularly the natural resources of the United States ; problems of exchange, such as free trade and protection, railroads, money, bimetallism, paper-money, banking, commercial crises, etc. ; problems of distribution, such as wages, trades-unions, co-operation, poor relief, factory laws, profit and interest, rent, progress and poverty ; and finally a consideration of the function of the state in economic affairs.—Three hours a week : Prof. Mayo-Smith.

2 *History of political economy*—In this course the various systems of political economy are discussed in their historical development. The chief exponents of the different schools are taken up in their order, but especial attention is directed to the wider aspects of the connection between the theories and the organization of industrial society. The chief writers discussed are :

- I *Antiquity* : Orient, Greece, and Rome.
- II *Middle ages* : Aquinas, Glossators, writers on money, the usury question, etc.
- III *Mercantilists* : Stafford, Mun, Petty, North, Locke ; Bodin, Vauban, Forbonnais ; Serra, Galiani, Justi, etc.
- IV *Physiocrats* : Quesnay, Gournay, Turgot, etc.
- V *Adam Smith and precursors* : Tucker, Hume, Cantillon, Stewart.
- VI *English school* : Malthus, Ricardo, Senior, McCulloch, Chalmers, Jones, Mill, etc.

VII *The continent* : Say, Sismondi, Hermann, List, Cournot, Bastiat, etc.

VIII *German school* : Roscher, Knies, Hildebrand.

IX *Recent development* : Rogers, Jevons, Cairnes, Bagehot, Leslie, Toynbee, Marshall ; Wagner, Schmoller, Held, Brentano, Cohn ; Menger, Sax, Böhm-Bawerk ; Leroy-Beaulieu, De Laveleye, Gide ; Cossa, Nazzani, Loria, Ricca-Salerno, Pantaleoni ; Carey, George, Walker, Clark, Patten, Adams, etc.

(1894-95)—Two hours a week : Prof. Seligman.

3 *Railroad problems ; economical, social, and legal*—These lectures treat of railroads in the fourfold aspect of their relation to the investors, the employees, the public, and the state respectively. A history of railways and railway policy in America and Europe forms the preliminary part of the course. All the problems of railway management, in so far as they are of economic importance, come up for discussion. Among the subjects treated are : financial methods, railway construction, speculation profits, failures, accounts and reports, expenses, tariffs, principles of rates, classification and discrimination, competition and pooling, accidents, employers' liability, etc. Especial attention is paid to the methods of regulation and legislation in the United States as compared with European methods, and the course closes with a general discussion of state *versus* private management.—Two hours a week, first session : Prof. Seligman.

4 *Science of finance*—This course is historical as well as comparative and critical. It treats of the expenditure of the state, and the methods of meeting the same among different civilized nations. It describes the different kinds of state revenues, especially taxes, and discusses the principles of taxation. It is therefore in great part a course on the theories and methods of taxation in all civilized countries. It considers also public debt, methods of borrowing, money, redemption, refunding, repudiation, etc. Finally it describes the financial organization of the state, by which the revenue is collected and expended and discusses the budget. Students are furnished with the current public documents of the United States treasury, and the chief financial reports of the leading commonwealths, and are expected to understand

all the facts in regard to public debt, currency and revenue therein contained.—Two hours a week : Prof. Seligman.

5 *Financial history of the United States*—This course endeavors to present a complete survey of American legislation on currency, finance, and taxation, as well as its connection with the state of industry and commerce. Attention is called in especial to the financial history of the colonies (colonial currency and taxation) ; to the financial methods of the revolution and the confederation ; to the financial policy of the Federalists and the Republicans up to the war of 1812, including the refunding and payment of the debt, the internal revenue, and the banking and currency problems ; to the financial history of the war with England ; to the changes in the methods of taxation, and the crises of 1819, 1825, 1837 ; to the distribution of the surplus and the United States bank ; to the currency problems up to the civil war ; to the financial management of the war ; to the methods of resumption, payment of the debt, national banks, currency questions, and problems of taxation ; and finally to the recent development in national, state, and municipal finance and taxation.—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Seligman.

6 *Industrial and tariff history of the United States*—The arguments of extreme free-traders, as of extreme protectionists, are often so one-sided that an impartial judgment can be formed only through a knowledge of the actual effects of the tariffs. It is the object of this course to give a detailed history of each customs tariff of the United States from the very beginning ; to describe the arguments of its advocates and of its opponents in each case ; to trace as far as possible the position of each of the leading industries before and after the passage of the chief tariff acts, and thus to determine how far the legislation of the United States has developed or hampered the progress of industry and the prosperity of the whole country. Attention is called in especial to the industrial history of the colonies ; to the genesis of the protective idea and to Hamilton's report ; to the tariffs from 1789 to 1808 ; to the restriction and the war with England ; to the tariffs of 1816, 1824, and the "tariff of abominations" of 1828 ; to the infant-industry argument ; to the compromise and its effect on manufactures ; to the area of moderate free trade ; to the tariff

of 1857 ; to the war tariffs ; to their continuance, and to the pauper-labor argument ; to the McKinley act, and the changes up to the present time (1894-5).—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Seligman.

SUBJECT B—SOCIOLOGY AND STATISTICS

1 *Statistical science : methods and results*—This course is intended to furnish a basis for social science by supplementing the historical, legal, and economic knowledge already gained by such a knowledge of social phenomena as can be gained only by statistical observation. Under the head of statistics of population are considered : race and ethnological distinctions, nationality, density, city and country, sex, age, occupation religion, education, births, deaths, marriages, mortality tables, emigration, etc. Under economic statistics : land, production of food, raw material, labor, wages, capital, means of transportation, shipping, prices, etc. Under the head of moral statistics are considered : statistics of suicide, vice, crime of all kinds, causes of crime, condition of criminals, repression of crime, penalties and effect of penalties, etc. Finally is considered the method of statistical observations, the value of the results obtained, the doctrine of free will, and the possibility of discovering social laws (1894-95).—Two hours a week : Prof. Mayo-Smith.

2 *Communistic and socialistic theories*—The present organization of society is attacked by socialistic writers, who demand many changes, especially in the institution of private property and the system of free competition. It is the object of this course to describe what these attacks are, what changes are proposed, and how far these changes seem desirable or possible. At the same time an account is given of actual socialistic movements, such as the international, social democracy, etc. Advantage is taken of these discussions to make the course really one on social science, by describing modern social institutions, such as private property, in their historical origin and development, and their present justification.—Two hours a week : Prof. Mayo-Smith.

3 *Sociology*—This course includes a systematic study of general sociology. The attempts that have been made since Comte to construct a science of society are explained in a review of the literature, which is brought down to the present time. A society is described in ethnographic terms, as a subdivision of the population of the earth, which has a territorial or ethnical ground of unity and develops its own distinctive culture and organization. The causes and laws of its natural evolution, so far as they are yet apparent, are presented. The first half of the work in systematic sociology is anthropological and ethnological, particular attention being given to those forms of the clan, the family, and kinship that are related to the origins of law and political institutions. The second half is demographic, dealing largely with the causes and consequences of the rapid growth of modern populations and their concentration in cities.—Two hours a week, first session : Prof. Giddings.

4 *Crime and penology*—This course comprises a special study of the sociological problems of crime and penology. It includes an examination of the theories of the modern anthropological school and its critics, and of such systems as the Elmira reformatory.—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Giddings.

SEMINARIA

Outside of the regular instruction in the various subjects by lecture, it is the intention to furnish the students of the school an opportunity for special investigation of historical, legal, economic, and social questions under the direction of the professor. This is done by means of original papers prepared by the students. The papers are read before the professor and the students, and are then criticised and discussed. There will be at least one seminarium in each subject. The number of meetings and the topics to be discussed are determined each year. Attendance at a seminarium in the major subject is necessary on the part of candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy. A seminarium taken by a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts will count for one hour toward the fifteen hours necessary for a degree.

ORDER OF STUDIES

It is recommended by the faculty that students, who intend to devote their whole time to the courses of study offered by this faculty, take them in the following order :

FIRST YEAR

	Hours per week
Constitutional History of Europe, United States, and England	6
• Political Economy	3
Science of Finance	2
History of Political Theories	3
Financial History of the United States (2d session)	2
Tariff History of the United States (2d session)	2
Historical and Political Geography	1
Political history of New York (1st session)	2
Relations of England and Ireland (1st session)	1
History of France	1

SECOND YEAR

Comparative Constitutional Law of the principal European states and of the United States, Dec. 1st to end of year	3
Institutes of Roman Law	2
History of European Law	2
Comparative Administrative Law of the United States, and of the principal European states	2
History of Political Economy	2
Social Science : Communistic and Socialistic theories	2
Colonial History of the United States	2
History of Diplomacy (1st session)	2
History of American Diplomacy (2d session)	2
American Political Theories	1

THIRD YEAR

	Hours per week
Comparative Jurisprudence	2
International Law	2
Conflict of Private Law	1
Law of Taxation (2d session)	2
Law of Municipal Corporations (1st session)	2
Statistics, Methods, and Results	2
Railroad Problems	2
History of United States, 1860-1877	1
Criminal Law	2
Sociology (1st session)	2
Penology (2d session)	2

ADMISSION TO OTHER COURSES

Admission to Courses in the School of Arts

Any student in the School of Political Science may attend any or all of the courses of the School of Arts with the permission of the instructors concerned, without the payment of any further fee. Undergraduate studies of particular value to students in this school are as follows :

	Hours per week
Outline of Mediæval History (1st session)	2
Outline of Modern History (2d session)	2
Outline of European History since 1815 (1st session)	2
Elements of Political Economy (2d session)	2

Admission to University Courses

The Trustees have provided that courses of instruction shall be given to graduates of this and other colleges in a large variety of subjects. Students under the Faculty of Political Science, who are candidates for a degree, may study without additional fee under any other of the University Faculties, viz. : Law, Philosophy, Pure Science, Medicine, and Mines.

Among the cognate courses given by the Faculty of Philosophy are :

History of philosophy, two hours a week ; ethics, two hours a

week ; readings in Gaius and Ulpian, one hour a week ; readings in Anglo-Saxon law ; courses in the various modern languages, and others.

Information in regard to the undergraduate studies in the School of Arts and a list of the courses of lectures offered by the several University Faculties for the ensuing year will be furnished on application to the deans of the respective faculties, Madison Avenue and 49th Street, New York City.

The instruction offered by the Faculty of Political Science upon constitutional, administrative, and international law, and upon Roman law and comparative jurisprudence, furnishes the natural and necessary complement to the studies offered by the Faculty of Law. Law is, with us, the chief avenue into politics : and for this reason, if for no other, a complete legal education should include the science of politics. But the importance to the lawyer of the subjects above mentioned does not depend simply on the prospect of a political career. To become a thorough practitioner the student must acquire a thorough knowledge of public law ; and if he wishes to be anything more than an expert practitioner, if he wishes to know law as a science, some knowledge of other systems than our own becomes imperative. From this point of view the Roman law is of paramount importance, not merely by reason of its scientific structure, but because it is the basis of all modern systems except the English. Elsewhere than in our own country these facts are uniformly recognized, not in the schemes of legal instruction only, but in the state examinations for admission to the bar.

EXAMINATIONS AND DEGREES

The degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy are subject to the regulations of the University Council and of the Faculty of Political Science. The degree of Bachelor of Arts is granted by the Faculty of Political Science with the concurrence of the School of Arts, and in certain cases with the additional concurrence of other faculties. The regulations are herewith appended :

**Regulations as to the degrees of Master of Arts and
Doctor of Philosophy established by advice
of the University Council**

1 Any student who has taken his baccalaureate degree either in Columbia College or in some other college maintaining an equivalent curriculum (every such case of equivalence to be considered on its own merits) shall be entitled, with the approval of the President, to become a candidate for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them.

2 Each student who declares himself a candidate for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them, shall, immediately upon registration, designate one principal or major subject and two subordinate or minor subjects, which, when approved by the proper faculty, shall be the studies of his university course. Should the subjects designated by the candidate fall within the jurisdiction of more than one university faculty, the candidate's selection must receive the sanction of the President before it is recorded.

3 Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them, must pursue their studies under the direction of the professors and other officers of instruction in charge of the subjects selected by the candidates as major and minor, attending such lectures as may be designated, and performing faithfully such other work in connection therewith as may from time to time be prescribed.

4 Students desiring to be examined as candidates for any degree must make written application for such examination to the dean of the proper faculty, on blank forms provided for the purpose.

5 Each candidate for the degree of Master of Arts, in addition to passing satisfactory examinations on prescribed portions of the subject selected by him as major and minor, shall present an essay on some topic previously approved by the professor in charge of his major subject. Before the candidate is admitted to examination, the professor in charge of his major subject must have signified his approval of such essay.

6 Each candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in addition to passing satisfactory examinations on the subjects selected by him as major and minor, shall present a dissertation embodying the result of original investigation and research, on some topic previously approved by the Faculty. When such dissertation has been approved by the Faculty, it shall be printed by the candidate and one hundred and fifty copies shall be delivered to the Faculty. On the title-page of every such dissertation shall be printed the words: "Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in the University Faculty of ———, Columbia College." There shall be appended to each dissertation a statement of the educational institutions that the author has attended, a list of the degrees and honors conferred upon him, as well as the titles of any previous publications.

7 Every candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in addition to passing such other examinations as may be required by the Faculty, shall be subjected to an oral examination on his major subject and shall defend his dissertation, in the presence of the entire Faculty or of so many of its members as may desire to attend. The ability to read at sight two or all of the following languages—Latin, French, and German—as each faculty may determine, will also be required.

8 Students holding college degrees, who shall have completed with marked distinction the entire course of the School of Law, the School of Medicine, or the School of Mines, may be recommended by the Faculty of the school in which they have studied, for the degree of Master of Arts; provided that in each case the candidate present a satisfactory dissertation, and that at least a part of the extra work required of him for the degree of Master of Arts be taken under the direction of either the Faculty of Philosophy or the Faculty of Political Science to the extent of a minor course for not less than one year.

9 The degree of Doctor of Philosophy, when taken in science and based upon a preparatory scientific training only, is subject to the same conditions as those imposed by section 8 upon candidates for the degree of Master of Arts in the schools of Law, Medicine, and Mines.

Supplemental Regulations of the University Faculty of Political Science

1 Candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosophy, or any of them, will be admitted to the courses under the control of the Faculty of Political Science, subject to the conditions prescribed by the statutes of the college and by this faculty.

2 Candidates for a degree who desire to take all or a part of their studies under the direction of this Faculty, must have successfully pursued a course of undergraduate study in the School of Arts, or in some other college maintaining an equivalent course of study, to the close of the junior year. Every such case of equivalence shall be considered on its own merits.

3 The course of study shall embrace instruction in the following groups of subjects :

Group I—History and Political Philosophy

A. European History ; B. American History ; C. Political Philosophy.

Group II—Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

A. Constitutional Law ; B. International Law ; C. Criminal Law ; D. Administrative Law ; E. Comparative Jurisprudence.

Group III—Economics and Social Science

A. Political Economy and Finance ; B. Sociology and Statistics.

4 Members of the Senior Class in the School of Arts shall be entitled to elect any of the courses offered by this Faculty year by year, subject to the regulations prescribed by the Faculty of that school.

5 Students who shall satisfactorily complete a selection of the courses referred to in section 4, amounting in all to fifteen hours per week, shall be qualified, on examination and the recommendation of the Faculty with the concurrence of the Faculty of Arts, to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

6 Students who shall satisfactorily complete a selection of the courses referred to in section 4, amounting in all to less than fifteen hours per week (the remaining portion of the prescribed number of hours having been taken under the direction of another Faculty), shall, after examination, be entitled, with the concurrence of such other Faculty or faculties, with the consent of the President, and with the further consent of the Faculty of Arts, to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

7 Referring to section 2 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

In the Faculty of Political Science the term “subject” shall be held to mean any one of the several subjects of instruction specified under groups I., II., and III. in section 3. No candidate for a degree may select more than two of his subjects from any one group, and he must attend at least one seminarium. The selection of subjects made by any candidate for a degree shall be approved by the Dean on behalf of the Faculty.

8 Immediately on registration each student shall be given a registration book, on which shall be inscribed the name of the student and the date of his enrolment or registration. In this registration book the student shall enter at the beginning of each academic year or session, the subjects or titles of the several courses of lectures or seminar work which he proposes to follow. At the opening exercise of every such course, or so soon thereafter as may be possible, the student shall present to the professor or instructor in charge his registration book, in order that such professor or instructor may enter therein his name and the date of the opening of the course. At the close of every such course followed by the student, the professor or instructor in charge shall again enter in the registration book his name and the date of the closing of the course, if the student has faithfully attended the same and performed all the duties required of him in connection therewith. At the time of filing his application to be examined for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them, every candidate must present to the dean his registration book properly signed and dated, as above prescribed, by the professors or instructors in charge of the several courses which he may have attended, as evidence that he is properly entitled to examination for a degree.

9 Referring to section 4 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

Applications to be examined for the degrees of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy must be made on or before April 1st of the academic year in which the examination is desired.

10 Referring to section 5 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

The essay required of every candidate for the degree of Master of Arts must be in the form of a paper read during the year before the seminarium of which he is a member.

11 Referring to section 6 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

In the Faculty of Political Science the power to approve the subjects chosen for his dissertation by any candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy, as well as the power to approve the dissertation itself, shall be delegated to the professor in charge of the candidate's major subject. The dissertation must be submitted not later than April 1st of the academic year in which the examination for the degree is desired.

12 Referring to section 7 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

The oral examination of the candidate in presence of the Faculty shall include the minor subjects as well as the major subject; and the examinations upon all these subjects shall be held at the same time. The candidates shall also be required to read at sight Latin, French, and German. These examinations may be held with the consent of the Dean and the professor in charge of the candidate's major subject before the printed dissertation is submitted.

13 Students who are not candidates for a degree shall be permitted to pursue such selection of courses, from among those offered by the Faculty of Political Science, as they may be found qualified to enter upon, and the Faculty may approve. The qualifications of such students shall be determined by the professors in charge of the courses selected by them.

14 All applications to pursue courses of study, whether as candidates for a degree or otherwise, either wholly or in part under the direction of this Faculty, shall be made in writing to the Dean, on blank forms prepared for the purpose.

Specific Requirements of Study for the Higher Degrees

Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy must take the following courses :

For A.M. minor. Any course or courses aggregating two hours per week through the year, which has not already been taken for the bachelor's degree.

For A.M. major. Any courses aggregating two hours per week which has not already been taken for the bachelor's degree ; together with the seminarium.

For Ph.D. minor. In addition to the requirements for the A.M. minor, courses aggregating two hours per week.

For Ph.D. major. All the courses and the seminaria in the major subject.

Candidates offering European History as the major subject must offer American History as a minor, and *vice versâ*.

Candidates offering Political Economy and Finance as the major subject, must offer Sociology and Statistics as a minor, and *vice versâ*.

Candidates will not be permitted to offer Constitutional Law alone as the Ph.D. major, but must combine with it the course on General International Law, or on Comparative Administrative Law.

Candidates offering International Law, or Criminal Law, or Administrative Law as the major subject must take Constitutional Law as a minor.

Candidates will not be permitted to offer Criminal Law alone as the Ph.D. major, but must combine with it the course on General International Law.

Examination Fees

Examination fees are as follows : for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, fifteen dollars ; for the degree of Master of Arts, twenty-five dollars ; for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, thirty-five dollars ; for examinations at unusual times, such as second examinations, etc., five dollars additional. The examination fee must in each case be paid before the candidate presents himself for examination for the degree.

UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS

Twenty-four University Fellowships have been established, tenable for one year, with a possibility of reappointment for reasons of weight.

Applications for fellowships should be addressed to the President of Columbia College. By the advice of the University Council the following rules have been adopted regarding the fellowships :

1 The application shall be made prior to March 1st, in writing, addressed to the President of Columbia College. Applications received later than March 1st may fail of consideration. The term of the fellowship is one year, dating from July 1st. Residence should begin October 1st.

2 The candidate must give evidence

(a) of a liberal education, such as a diploma already granted, or about to be received, from a college or scientific school of good repute ;

(b) of decided fitness for a special line of study, such as an example of some scientific or literary work already performed ;

(c) of upright character, such as a testimonial from some instructor.

3 The value of each fellowship is five hundred dollars. Payments will be based on the time during which the fellow shall have been in residence. The holder of a fellowship is exempt from the charges for tuition.

4 Every holder of a fellowship will be expected to perform such duties as may be allotted to him in connection with his course of study, which course will be such as to lead to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He will be expected to devote his time to the prosecution of special studies under the direction of the head of the department to which he belongs, and before the close of the academic year to give evidence of progress by the preparation of a thesis, the completion of a research, the delivery of a lecture,

or by some other method. He must reside in New York or vicinity during the academic year.

5 No holder of a fellowship shall be permitted to pursue a profession or technical course of study during his term. With the written approval of the President, but not otherwise, he may give instruction or assistance in any department of the university.

6 No fellow shall be allowed to accept remunerative employment except by written permission of the President, and the acceptance of any such employment, without such permission, shall operate to vacate the fellowship.

7 A fellow may be reappointed at the end of the year for reasons of weight. No fellow may be reappointed for more than two terms of one year each.

8 As these fellowships are awarded as honors, those who are disposed, for the benefit of others or for any other reason, to waive the pecuniary emolument, may do so, and still have their names retained on the list of fellows.

Prize in Political Economy

An annual prize of one hundred and fifty dollars for the best essay on some subject in political economy has been established by Mr. Edwin R. A. Seligman, of the class of 1879. Competition for the prize is open to all members of the School of Political Science. The topic selected must be approved by the Faculty, and the essay itself must not be less than twenty thousand words in length.

ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

This institution is devoted to the cultivation and advancement of the political sciences. It is composed mainly of graduates of Columbia College in the Schools of Law and Political Science, but any person whose previous studies have fitted him to participate in the work of the academy is eligible to membership.

Meetings of the academy are held on the first and third Monday of each month. At these meetings papers are read by members presenting the results of original investigation by the writers in some department of political science.

Prize Lectureships

The trustees have established in the School of Political Science three prize lectureships of the annual value of five hundred dollars each, tenable for three years. The power of appointment is vested in the Faculty. One of these three lectureships becomes vacant at the close of each academic year. The previous holder may be reappointed. The conditions of competition are as follows :

1 The candidate must be a graduate of Columbia College in the School of Political Science or the School of Law. In the latter case he must have pursued the curriculum of the School of Political Science for at least two years.

2 He must be an active member of the Academy of Political Science.

3 He must have read at least one paper before the Academy of Political Science during the year next preceding the appointment.

The duty of the lecturer is to deliver annually, before the students of political science, a series of at least twenty lectures, the result of original investigation.

COMMENCEMENT

The commencement exercises of the college take place annually on the second Wednesday of June.

LIBRARY

The special library of political science was begun in 1877, and it was intended to include the most recent and most valuable European and American works in this department. Particular attention was, and is, given to providing the material needed for original investigation.

The original material requisite for the study of foreign law has been largely increased during the last few years.

The library contains at present (Mar., 1893) about 160,000 volumes. In the department of Political Science there are about 60,000 volumes.

The students of the School of Political Science are entitled to the use, subject to the rules established by the library committee, of the entire university library. The library is open from 8:30 A.M. to 10 P.M. Information concerning the sources and literature of the political sciences is given in the various courses of lectures held in the schools.

HOURS OF LECTURES¹

FIRST YEAR

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
10.30-11.30		History of Political Theories, Prof. DUNNING.	History of Political Theories, Prof. DUNNING.		History of Political Theories, Prof. DUNNING.
1.30-2.30	Constitutional History of Europe and the United States, Prof. OSGOOD Prof. BURGESS.	Constitutional History of Europe and the United States, Prof. OSGOOD. Prof. BURGESS.	Constitutional History of Europe and the United States, Prof. OSGOOD. Prof. BURGESS.	Constitutional History of Europe and the United States, Prof. OSGOOD. Prof. BURGESS.	Historical and Practical Political Economy, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.
2.30-3.30		History of France since 1830, Prof. COHEN.	Relations of England and Ireland, Prof. DUNNING.	Political History of New York, Mr. WHITTRIDGE.	Seminarium in Political Economy, Prof. MAYO-SMITH and SELIGMAN.
3.30-4.30	Historical and Practical Political Economy, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.	Constitutional History of England, Prof. OSGOOD.	Historical and Practical Political Economy, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.	Constitutional History of England, Prof. OSGOOD.	
4.30-5.30		Taxation and Finance, Prof. SELIGMAN.		Taxation and Finance, Prof. SELIGMAN.	

¹ Subject to change.

HOURS OF LECTURES¹

SECOND YEAR

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
1.30-2.30		United States during Civil War and Reconstruction. Prof. DUNNING. (2d Session).	United States during Civil War and Reconstruction. Prof. DUNNING. (2d Session).	European Legal History. Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	European Legal History. Prof. MUNROE SMITH.
2.30-3.30	Comparative Constitutional Law, Dec. to May, Prof. BURGESS.	Comparative Constitutional Law, Dec. to May, Prof. BURGESS.	Comparative Constitutional Law, Dec. to May, Prof. BURGESS.	History of Diplomacy, Prof. MOORE.	History of Diplomacy, Prof. MOORE.
3.30-4.30	United States Colonial History, Prof. OSGOOD.	Railroad Problems (1st Session), Financial History of the United States (2d Session), Prof. SELIGMAN.	United States Colonial History, Prof. OSGOOD.	Railroad Problems (1st Session), Financial History of the United States (2d Session), Prof. SELIGMAN.	Sociology, Prof. GIDDINGS.
4.30-5.30	Administrative Law, Prof. GOODNOW.		Administrative Law, Prof. GOODNOW.		Sociology, Prof. GIDDINGS.

¹ Subject to change.

HOURS OF LECTURES¹

THIRD YEAR

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
10.30-11.30	International Law, Prof. MOORE.				
11.30-12.30			Systematic Jurisprudence, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	Criminal Law, Prof. MOORE.	Criminal Law, Prof. MOORE.
1.30-2.30	Municipal Corporations, Prof. GOODNOW.	New York City Politics, Dr. BERNHEIM.	Systematic Jurisprudence, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	International Law, Prof. MOORE.	
2.30-3.30			Municipal Corporations, Prof. GOODNOW.	American Political Philosophy, Prof. DUNNING.	
3.30-4.30	United States Colonial History, Prof. OSGOOD.		United States Colonial History, Prof. OSGOOD.	International Private Law, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	Sociology, Prof. GIDDINGS.
4.30-5.30	Socialism, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.		Socialism, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.		Sociology, Prof. GIDDINGS.

REGISTER OF STUDENTS

1892-3

NAME	RESIDENCE	CITY ADDRESS
Henry S. Acken	<i>Haworth, N. J.</i>	
Edward Albert Alexander,		
B.S. (C. C. N. Y.)	<i>New York City</i>	147 East 62d st.
Robert Archibald Ashworth,		
A.B. (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	122 East 55th st.
David Bandler, A. B. (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	212 Edgecombe ave.
Acton Civill Bassett	<i>New York City</i>	11 West 31st st.
Stansbury V. Barnum	<i>Chappagua, N. Y.</i>	
George James Bayles, A.M. (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	185 Fifth ave.
Robert Chetwood Beatty	<i>New York City</i>	3 East 9th st.
George Louis Beer, A.B. (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	30 Manhattan sq., South
Jacob Cornelius Bergman,		
B.S. (Y.)	<i>New York City</i>	700 Park ave.
Cortlandt Field Bishop, A.M. (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	13 Madison ave.
Adolph Bloch (C. C. N. Y.)	<i>New York City</i>	522 East 82d st.
William Bondy, A.M. (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	52 East 67th st.
Middleton Smith Borland (C.)	<i>Bayonne, N. J.</i>	
Herman Bowsky (C. C. N. Y.)	<i>New York City</i>	254 East 49th st.
Elizabeth Morton Boyce, A.B. (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	973 Park ave.
Conrad Braker	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>	(607 Eleventh st.)
Edward Stelle Brownson, Jr.,		
A.B. (C.)	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>	(49 Garden place)
Joseph Edmond, Bullen, A.B. (B.)	<i>Newton Centre, Mass.</i>	155 West 45th st.
Ferdinand E. Bullowa,		
A.B. (C. C. N. Y.)	<i>New York City</i>	46 East 66th st.
Nathan P. Bushnell	<i>Montrose, N. Y.</i>	
Malcolm John Cameron, A.B. (J.)	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>	(465 Waverly ave.)
William Carl, A.B. (C. C. N. Y.)	<i>New York City</i>	247 West 133d st.
James Dickson Carr, A.B. (R.)	<i>New York City</i>	495 Sixth ave.
Pember Stearns Castleman (U. P.)	<i>Riverside, Cal.</i>	162 East 46th st.
Thurston Walker Challen,		
M.S. (R.)	<i>West Orange, N. J.</i>	
William Austin Chase	<i>New York City</i>	206 West 49th st.
Jose E. Chaves (N. D.)	<i>New York City</i>	151 West 36th st.

NAME	RESIDENCE	CITY ADDRESS
Thomas Ludlow Chrystie, A.B. (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	216 West 46th st.
Thomas Ayres Church, A.B. (M.)	<i>New York City</i>	42 West 33d st.
Alexander Lyman Churchill, Jr.	<i>Plympton, Mass.</i>	(150 Portland ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.)
Frank J. Clark, A.B. (M. St. M.)	<i>New York City</i>	133 West 14th st.
Alfred Arthur Cook, B.S. (C. C. N. Y.)	<i>New York City</i>	152 East 71st st.
Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., A.M. (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	13 East 45th st.
Francis Langing Coyle, A.B. (U. S.)	<i>New Orleans, La.</i>	303 West 51st st.
Henry Jansen Crawford,	<i>New York City</i>	252 West 73d st.
Read Gordon Dilworth, A.B. (C.)	<i>Hoboken, N. J.</i>	
Archibald Douglas (C.)	<i>Tarrytown, N. Y.</i>	
Edwin Duffey, A.B. (A.)	<i>New York City</i>	41 East 59th st.
Frederick Smyth Duncan, A.B. (H.)	<i>Englewood, N. J.</i>	
Samuel W. Dunscomb, Jr., A.B. (C. C. N. Y.), A.M. (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	28 West 128th st.
Fernando G. Echeverria, A.B. (M. St. M.)	<i>Elizabeth, N. J.</i>	
William Julius Eckoff, Ped.D. (U. N. Y.)	<i>Jersey City, N. J.</i>	
Edward D. Edson, B.S. (Ol.)	<i>New York City</i>	491 Lexington ave.
Ira Joseph Ettinger	<i>Hoboken, N. J.</i>	
Torrey Everett, A.B. (H.)	<i>New York City</i>	109 West 48th st.
Ezra Hasbrouck Fitch	<i>New York City</i>	26 West 39th st.
Lewis Herbert Freedman, A.B. (C. C. N. Y.)	<i>New York City</i>	120 West 125th st.
Clarence G. Friend	<i>New York City</i>	118 East 95th st.
Herschel Luther Gardner, A.B. (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	118 East 45th st.
Errett Gates, A.B. (O. N. U.)	<i>Toledo, O.</i>	
Hugh F. Gavy, A.B. (W. C.)	<i>New York City</i>	41 East 69th st.
Will Feary Gay	<i>Mount Vernon, N. Y.</i>	
Rodney Lawrence Glisan, A.B. (Y.), LL.B. (U. O.)	<i>Portland, Oregon</i>	27 East 46th st.
Lawrence George Goodhart (C. C. N. Y.)	<i>New York City</i>	1148 Park ave.
John Frederick Gray (H.)	<i>New York City</i>	30 East 39th st.
Alexander B. Halliday, A.B. (H.)	<i>Yonkers, N. Y.</i>	
Theodore Hansen, A.B. (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	409 West 57th st.
Sydney Wesley Hart	<i>Hoboken, N. J.</i>	
James Frederick Hayner, A.B. (O. W.)	<i>New York City</i>	136 West 79th st.
Eugene J. H. Healey, A.B. (D.)	<i>New York City</i>	157 Hudson st.

NAME	RESIDENCE	CITY ADDRESS
Reuben A. Heller	Newark, N. J.	(Mt. Prospect and Verona aves.)
Emanuel Hertz, A.B. (C. C. N. Y.)	New York City	449 East 80th st.
Herman A. Heydt	New York City	221 West 43d st.
Jno. Sprunt Hill, Ph.B. (U. N. C.)	Faison, N. C.	151 West 45th st.
Sheldon Hopkins	Stamford, Conn.	33d st. and Broadway
Leon Hühner, A.B. (C. C. N. Y.)	New York City	358 East 121 st.
Atherton Nash Hunt, A.B. (H.)	Weymouth, Mass.	41 West 16th st.
Maurice Jacobson (U. M.)	New York City	313 East 46th st.
Benjamin J. Jarrett	New York City	162 West 13th st.
Pierre Sylvester Jennings	Cleveland, O.	(38 Montgomery st., Brooklyn)
Sherman Skinner Jewett 2d, A.B. (Y.)	New York City	6 East 47th st.
Judah Joffe (G. Y.)	New York City	166 Henry st.
Max Josephs	Brooklyn, N. Y.	(231 Bergen st.)
Albert Beardslee Judson, A.B. (Ha.)	Vernon Centre, N. Y.	50 East 70th st.
Frederick W. Keasbey, A.B. (C.)	Newark, N. J.	(Stratford place)
William C. B. Kemp,	New York City	756 Fifth ave.
Norman W. Kerngood	New York City	151 East 89th st.
Arthur Knox, A.B. (C. C. N. Y.)	New York City	472 Mott ave.
Jacques Marcus Kohner	New York City	228 East 68th st.
Joseph Larocque, Jr., A.B. (C.)	New York City	6 East 56th st.
William Monroe Lathrop	Paterson, N. J.	
George Gillis Leonard, A.B. (C.)	Newburgh, N. Y.	75th st. and Columbus ave.
John Martin Littlejohn (G. U.)	Glasgow, Scotland	(58 Decatur st., Brooklyn)
Victor King McElheny, Jr., A.B. (O. W.)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	47 West 49th st.
Robert A. McFadden, A.B. (A.)	Harrisburg, Pa.	(11 Montague terrace, Brooklyn, N. Y.)
Thomas Patrick McKenna	Long Branch, N. J.	404 Lexington ave.
James A. McLean, A.B. (U. T.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	(18 Cranberry st.)
Ulysses Grant Marks, B.S. (We. C.)	Zeller, Pa.	410 Lexington ave.
Charles Capron Marsh, A.B. (Y.)	Rahway, N. J.	
William Henry Meldrum, A.B. (St. S.)	New York City	175 Ninth ave.
S. Stanwood Menken, Lit.B. (Co.)	New York City	771 West End ave.
Hart Momsen	St. Paul, Minn.	365 Lexington ave.
Harry Necarsulmer, B.S. (C. C. N. Y.)	New York City	109 East 70th st.
Herbert Noble, A.B. (St. J.)	New York City	29 East 46th st.
Christopher Noss, A.B. (F. & M.)	New York City	50 East 70th st.
Ira Oakes	Montpelier, Vt.	423 West 21st st.
Raymond Otis, A.B. (U. R.)	Rochester, N. Y.	13 East 46th st.
Nathan Ottinger, B.S. (C. C. N. Y.)	New York City	110 East 61st st.

NAME	RESIDENCE	CITY ADDRESS
Milton Cornelius Palmer, B.S. (Co.)	<i>Sing Sing, N. Y.</i>	
William Belfrage Parsons, A.B. (C. N. J.)	<i>New York City</i>	226 West 59th st.
Arthur W. Partch, A.B. (W.)	<i>New York City</i>	50 East 70th st.
Edward Pfeffer	<i>New York City</i>	93 Clinton place
Henry Haverstick Rauck, A.B. (F. & M.)	<i>Lancaster, Pa.</i>	50 East 70th st.
Edward Stephen Rawson, A.B. (H.)	<i>Cincinnati, O.</i>	58 West 57th st.
Benjamin Reass	<i>New York City</i>	21 ave. B.
Raymond Reubenstein, A.B. (C. C. N. Y.)	<i>New York City</i>	57 East Broadway.
Harry Raymond Richards,	<i>Dover, N. J.</i>	29 East 46th st.
Lester R. Riggs, (U. U.)	<i>New York City</i>	223 Lexington ave.
William Zebina Ripley, A.B. (M. I.), A.M. (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	64 West 49th st.
Seth Banister Robinson, A.M. (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	719 Madison ave.
George Rosendale (C. C. N. Y.)	<i>New York City</i>	123 East 114th st.
Victor Solomon Rosewater, A.M. (C.)	<i>Omaha, Neb.</i>	230 East 53d st.
Alfred L. Ross	<i>Florence, Mass.</i>	226 East 31st st.
James Murray Sanderson	<i>Newark, N. J.</i>	(584 High st.)
Seymour Schlusel (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	37 West 74th st.
James Burges Sill, A.B. (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	204 West 39th st.
Gustave Simonson, A.M. (C.), (U. B.)	<i>New York City</i>	728 Lexington ave.
Fred. A. Southworth	<i>New York City</i>	431 West 147th st.
George Edwin Starr,	<i>San Francisco, Cal.</i>	(West New Brighton, S.I.)
Solomon Marcuse Stroock, B.S. (C. C. N. Y.), A.M. (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	156 East 80th st.
Louis Stürcke	<i>New York City</i>	423 East 84th st.
Hermann Frank Swartz, B.S. (P. C.)	<i>Carbondale, Pa.</i>	50 East 70th st.
Algernon Thomas Sweeney, B.S. (M. A. C.)	<i>Burrows, Mich.</i>	(15 Orleans st., Newark, N.J.)
Russell Lord Tarbox, A.B. (Wi. C.)	<i>Batavia, N. Y.</i>	30 East 126th st.
Trevelyan Townsend (J.)	<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>	Buckingham Hotel
Robert Van Iderstine	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>	(164 Lafayette ave.)
Clark Greenwood Voorhees (Y.)	<i>New York City</i>	59 East 75th st.
Francis Walker, B.S. (M. I.)	<i>New York City</i>	33 West 45th st.
Thomas Walsh, Ph.B. (G.)	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>	(114 First place)
Henry Wendt	<i>New York City</i>	238 East 62d st.
Max West B.S. (U. M.), A.M. (C.)	<i>Minneapolis, Minn.</i>	138 West 46th st.

NAME	RESIDENCE	CITY ADDRESS
Stephen F. Weston, A.M. (An. C.)	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>	(36 Lee ave.)
Joseph Center Wight, A.B. (C.)	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>	(30 Schermerhorn st.)
Charles Redding Williams,		
A.B. (E.)	<i>Columbus, Ga.</i>	162 East 46th st.
Warren Hugh Wilson, A.B. (O.)	<i>Tidioute, Pa.</i>	
Greenville Bayard Winthrop,		
A.B. (H.)	<i>New York City</i>	170 West 59th st.
Frederick Augustus Wood,		
A.B. (D. C.)	<i>Montpelier, Vt.</i>	233 West 49th st.
August Zinsser, Jr. (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	501 West 58th st.

SENIORS IN THE SCHOOL OF ARTS TAKING COURSES IN THE SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

NAME	RESIDENCE	CITY ADDRESS
Floyd Appleton (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	Fordham Heights
Henry Watterson Bainton (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	31 West 65th st.
Henry Charles Bernheim (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	12 East 65 st.
Max Jacob Bernheim (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	111 East 78th st.
Abraham Bijur (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	46 East 73d st.
John Francis Carew (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	225 East 58th st.
Sidney Bernhard Cohn (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	12 East 75th st.
Howard M. Cook (C.)	<i>Bergen Point, N. J.</i>	
Peter Grant Cornell (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	26 West 49th st.
Louis W. Dinkelspiel (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	61 West 54th st.
William Ballou Donnell (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	330 West 56th st.
Appleton Grannis (C.)	<i>East Orange, N. J.</i>	
George Charles Hayes (Ha.), (C.)	<i>Boonville, N. Y.</i>	12 East 47th st.
Frederick Kaufman (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	11 East 66th st.
Stephen Henry Keating (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	19 Prospect place
Arthur Charles Kletzsch (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	34 East 60th st.
Walter S. Newhouse (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	46 West 73d st.
Thomas Pollock Peters (C.)	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>	(83 Lee ave.)
John L. Rile, Jr. (C.)	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>	(821 Marcy ave.)
Edward G. Rotter (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	347 West 45th st.
Sanford Louis Rotter (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	347 West 45th st.
William Robert Shepherd (C.)	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>	(325 Macon st.)
Arnon Lyon Squiers (C.)	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>	(961 St. Mark's ave.)
Starr Taintor (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	230 West 59th st.
George English Timpson (C.)	<i>West New Brighton, S. I.</i>	
Sidney Hubbell Treat (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	171 West 97th st.
William P. Whyland (C.)	<i>New York City</i>	54 West 50th st.

Seniors in School of Arts.....24

Total number of students.....166

ABBREVIATIONS

	COLLEGES	STUDENTS
A.	Amherst College, Mass.	2
An. C.	Antioch College, Ohio	1
B.	Brown University	1
C.	Columbia College, N. Y. C.	54
C. C. N. Y.	College of the City of New York	19
C. N. J.	College of New Jersey	1
Co.	Cornell University	2
D.	Detroit College	1
D. C.	Dartmouth College	1
E.	Emory College	1
F. & M.	Franklin and Marshall College	2
G.	Georgetown University	1
G. U.	Glasgow University, Scotland	1
G. Y.	Gymnasium of Yekaterinoslaw, Russia	1
H.	Harvard University, Mass.	7
Ha.	Hamilton College, N. Y.	2
J.	Johns Hopkins University	2
M.	Marietta College	1
M. A. C.	Michigan Agricultural College	1
M. I.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	2
M. St. M.	Mount St. Mary's College, Md.	2
N. D.	Notre Dame University	1
O.	Oberlin	1
Ol.	Olivet	1
O. N. U.	Ohio Normal University	1
O. W.	Ohio Wesleyan University	2
P. C.	Pennsylvania College	1
R.	Rutgers College, N. J.	2
St. J.	St. John's College, Md.	1
St. S.	St. Stephen's College	1
U. B.	University of Berlin	1
U. M.	University of Moscow, Russia	1
U. N. C.	University of North Carolina	1
U. N. Y.	University of the City of New York	1
U. O.	University of Oregon	1
U. P.	University of the Pacific	1
U. R.	University of Rochester	1
U. S.	University of the South, Tenn.	1
U. T.	University of Toronto	1
U. U.	University of Utah	1
W.	Wesleyan University	1
W. C.	Wabash College	1
We. C.	Westminster College	1
Wi. C.	Williams College	1
Y.	Yale University	5
45 Colleges and Universities. Students		135
Deduct for students of more than one College		7
Total of students who have attended College		128
Deduct for students not having degrees		43
Total number of College graduates		85

CALENDAR

- 1893—Feb. 13.—Second term begins, Monday.
 Feb. 15.—Ash-Wednesday, holiday.
 Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday, Wednesday, holiday.
 March 31.—Good-Friday, holiday.
 May 22.—Concluding examinations begin, Monday.
 May 30.—Memorial day, Tuesday, holiday.
 June 14.—Commencement, Wednesday.
 Sept. 27.—Matriculation day, Wednesday.
 Oct. 2.—First term, 140th year begins, Monday.
 Nov. 7.—Election day, holiday.
 Nov. 30.—Thanksgiving day, Thursday, holiday.
 Dec. 25.—Christmas holidays begin, Monday.
- 1894—Jan. 6.—Christmas holidays end, Saturday.
 Jan. 29.—Mid-year examinations begin, Monday.
 Feb. 7.—Ash-Wednesday, holiday.
 Feb. 10.—First term ends, Saturday.
 Feb. 12.—Second term begins, Monday.
 Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday, Thursday, holiday.
 March 23.—Good-Friday, holiday.
 May 21.—Concluding examinations begin, Monday.
 May 30.—Memorial day, holiday.
 June 13.—Commencement, Wednesday.
 Sept. 26.—Matriculation day, Wednesday.
 Oct. 1.—First term, 141st year, begins, Monday.

